

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY N. F. ROBERTS.

No. 28.

BALTIMORE, MD. NOVEMBER 8, 1836.

Vol. III

THIS publication is the successor of the late AMERICAN FARMER.

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Prattstreet, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1836.

PROVENDER FOR CATTLE.

We know not how we can better occupy a column than by admonishing our brother farmers of the necessity of carefully husbanding their provender for the coming winter; for, from all accounts which reach us from every quarter of our immense country a great scarcity prevails, and as the winter may be said to have set in early, a long period of feeding may be anticipated. And while we recommend economy, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of cutting all long feed. The labor and expense of reducing hay, fodder and straw for general feeding, when compared with the great saving, should not be considered in any other than that of just economy; for, without question, fully one-third less will answer when so fed out. Let racks be made as they may, and let horses and cattle go to their eating with what appetites they may, it is an incontrovertible fact that at least one-third of the provender given them is thus wasted.

If we were called upon to express an opinion upon the subject, we would say—that neither oats nor corn should be given to horses, cattle or hogs without its being first reduced to something like a *flour-state*; for by such reduction one-third less in weight would answer, and to those who feed with corn we would observe, that the cob as well as the kernel should be passed through a crusher. By this process fully one-half would be saved if the mass be submitted to the operation of steaming.

The Chinese Mulberry, and two crops of Worms the same season, in Ohio.—Mr. Westbrook, of Muskingum county, Ohio, has found that the Chinese Mulberry grows with the greatest luxuriance in that soil, and has this season raised two crops of worms, and two of cocoons in succession.

The Hampshire Republican gives the following comparative statement of prices in Massachusetts in the years 1796 and 1836, a period of 40 years.

FORTY YEARS DIFFERENCE IN PRICES.

	1796	1836
Wheat, per bushel,	\$0.67	\$1.75 to 2.50
Rye, "	0.40 a 0.50	1.12 to 1.25
Corn, "	0.40 a 0.43	1.00 to 1.25
Oats, "	0.20 a 0.25	0.50 to 0.62
Butter, per lb.	0.08	0.17 to 0.20
Cheese, "	0.04 a 0.06	0.08 to 0.12
Lard, "	0.08	0.14 to 0.16
Pork, sheer, "	0.08	0.15 to 0.17
Day's work in summer, 0.50		1.00 to 1.25
Six months, " \$40.00 to 60.00 to 84.00 to 108.00		
Six " winter, 24.00		60.00 to 72.00
Six mos. School 30.00		60.00 to 120.00
Rainbow Land 80.00 to 100.00 100.00 to 150.00		
Plough Land, 30.00 to 50.00 80.00 to 150.00		
Wood Land, 2.50 to 4.00 18.00 to 40.00		

MANURES.

Manure is the wealth of the farmer. This proposition cannot be too often repeated and enforced, for in the full belief of this axiom, and a corresponding practice, the success of the farmer mainly depends. Manure, wherever it may be found on the farm, is beneficial, but it never does all the good it might, unless it is properly prepared and judiciously applied. Most farmers are content if they are able to empty their yards once in two or three years of the accumulated piles of straw and cattle manure, at a loss of nearly one half its efficient qualities; and the exuberant fertility of our western lands has hitherto in part justified this careless management of this important item in husbandry. Compost, or a mixture of earth with common manure, kept in a pile until the union and decomposition is perfect, is undoubtedly the best application that can be made to land. The efficient power is also greatly increased, as the earth's employed in making the pile absorb the gases produced by the decomposition of the vegetable and animal matter, and become nearly of equal value. The mud which accumulates in swamps and low lands, where it lies useless and unproductive, may in this manner be converted into one of the most active restorers of exhausted soils. The yarding of cattle is to be preferred when practicable, to suffering them to run at large, and the additional quantity of manure made by stabling will independent of the saving in fodder, nearly pay the expense of erecting stables for their accommodation.

Common sense would teach a farmer, that the sooner manure, when applied to the soil, can be put under the surface, the better the effect will

be, and the loss of its fertilizing qualities will be lost. Spread over the surface it certainly does good, but in a much less degree than when put under the surface. To this philosophical application of manure, much of the success in the improved system of farming is owing as it necessarily involves a rotation of crops, two principles of the first importance in ameliorating the soil, and advancing its products. Formerly the most of the manure was applied to the meadow lands, scattered over their surface, and these were allowed to remain in grass so long, that continued attention was required to produce ordinary burdens. It was erroneously supposed that the ploughing of lands intended for mowing would be destructive of grass crops, and their renewal as at present practised was not dreamed of. Now, where the soil is not so wet as to forbid it—and the system of draining, leaves few pieces inaccessible to the plough—meadows are subjected to the same system of rotation as the rest of the farm, and when properly managed, no deficiency, either in quality or quantity of hay need be apprehended. Experience here in the application of manure, is in perfect accordance with theory, and shows that when nature is properly understood, the way the points out will be found the most easy and most productive to the agriculturist.

The manner in which manures perform the effects attributed to them, there is reason to believe, is at present very imperfectly understood. That they become accessory in some way to the growth of plants is certain, and the general opinion seems to be that the decomposed matter is taken up by the roots, and again becomes incorporated in the new structure. Is it not possible, however, that the electric or magnetic influence which seems to pervade nature, and the activity of which every new discovery tends more fully to develop, has a more important agency in the growth of plants than has generally been admitted? In the construction of the electric pile it is well known that alternate substances of metallic and animal or vegetable origin are employed, which seems to be precisely the condition in which the manures are the most effective. Vegetation does not succeed in the pure minerals which form the foundation of the various earths, nor will it flourish where the richest, and of course purest, manure alone is employed. Is it not probable then that the mixture of these moistened with water, constructing a true voltaic pile, by exciting the secretory powers of the plant, gives it vitality, and the powers of aggregation and growth. We throw out these hints for the examination of the curious, merely adding, that in whatever way they operate, manures are indispensable to the success of the farmer.—General Farmer.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

DAIRYING.

The profit of a Dairy depends as much on the choice of the Cows, as their being well fed, and on the proper management of the milk. It is intended in this No. to aid the dairy farmer in this selection.

Before offering two extracts from English works which give the external marks of good Cows for the Dairy; it is proper to state that the dairy farms in England are supplied with cows by purchase. In England there are farms for the raising of stock, and that furnish the cows for the dairy farms; and farms also for the rearing and fattening of calves for the butcher, which are supplied with their calves from the dairy farms, at the age of two to four days.

Extract—"For the choice of Cows for dairy Farms.—The Milk, or Dairy Farmer, should constantly choose such Cows as are wide in the horns, thin on the head and neck, dewlap not too pendulous, the carcass deep and flatish, wide (rather pointed) hips, buttocks round and fleshy, legs thin, with short joints, the udder capacious, not fleshy, but extending well backward; the milk room large and prominent, and the teats long and large."—*Encyclopedia of Agriculture*.

This communication was made by Dr. Clyne, the most eminent Surgeon in Europe, and was intended as directions to improve the breed of stock in general, and is particularly recommended to the farmers of this country, who raise their own stock, and in what they raise require those qualities, that will answer for labor as well as the dairy. "The external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is an indication only of an internal structure. The principles of improving it, must therefore be founded on a knowledge of the structure, and use of the internal parts.

The Lungs are of the first importance. It is in their size and soundness, that the strength and health of animals, principally depend. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to their size, and therefore, the animal with the largest lungs, has the greatest aptitude to fatten.

The Chest, according to its external form and size, indicates the size of the lungs. The form of the chest should approach to the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins. Its capacity depends on its form more than in the extent of its circumference, for where the girth is equal in two animals, one may have larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an ellipse of equal circumference. A deep chest, therefore, is not capacious unless it is proportionably broad.

The Pelvis, is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bones of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty.

The Size of the Pelvis is indicated by the width of the hips, and the breadth of the twist, which is the space between the thighs.

The Head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated. The smallness affords other advan-

tages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed.

The length of the Neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The Muscles, and the tendons, which are their appendages, should be large; by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The Bones, when large, are commonly considered an indication of strength, but strength does not depend on the size of the bones, but on the muscles. Animals that have been imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionately large. Large bones, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger than the male the offspring is of an improved form. The size of the fetus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent; therefore when the female parent is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has the proportions of a Starveling. The larger female has a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after its birth. For example, if a well formed ram be put to ewes proportionably smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents; but if a small ram be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form.

The power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution."

Color of Cows.—The quality of the milk depends more on the color of the skin, than the hair. A white cow with a yellow skin, gives better milk, than a dark colored cow with a white skin.

The Eye.—A full and bright eye is to be regarded in the choice of an animal, particularly in calves that are to be raised.

The skin should have a fine mellow touch, and good hair is very important.

There has been a great difference of opinion in England on the external form, that characterizes the most profitable breed for cows. The writer has seen no record of experiments to show the comparative value of the different breeds, the results of which would have settled the various opinions on this subject, and would make this article too lengthy without benefit.

It is therefore proposed to confine the reader's attention to two breeds that have been imported into this country, and to state a few facts to show their fitness for the Dairy and labor, and request a comparison of the external form with D. Clyne's view of the subject.

1st. The improved Durham Short Horned breed. The bulls imported into Massachusetts were Denton, Colebs, and Admiral—and Cows of this breed have been imported by Mr. J. Whitaker, without limit in price—cows are now offered to show that this breed are remarkable good milkers, good feeders, and early arrive at maturity.

Mr. Whitaker had 10 cows which produced

daily 26 quarts of milk, and one of these that was 16 years old, gave 26 quarts.

Mr. Jonathan Roberts of Pennsylvania had a cow that produced milk between Thursday morning and Saturday night—3 days, from which 8 lbs. 13 oz. of butter was obtained, at the rate of 20 1-2 lbs. per week." A quart of cream from the same cow gave 1 pound 5 oz. of butter.

Mr. Carpenter of Pennsylvania reported to the Agricultural Society, that of this breed, "as regards their aptitude to fatten, and their early maturity, I give it as my opinion, that they surpass any other breed of cattle I have seen. Gov. Lincoln formerly governor of Massachusetts and many others confirm this statement.

On the weight.—Of six steers, from 18 to 20 months old, produced at the East Lothian United Agricultural Society, one was killed and the 4 quarters weighed 1655. "A four years old steer when slaughtered weighed 1890. A three year old heifer fed on hay and grass weighed 1280."

This breed has been introduced into this part of the country by Mr. Sanford Howard and Col. Green—and the external form is well known to compare with the description of a perfect animal as given by Dr. Clyne.

2d. Two bulls and two cows were imported into Ken. co. from Eng. in 1792. The directions given for the selection were very similar to those of Dr. Clyne—and one of the Bulls afterwards owned by Hon. C. Gore, of Waltham, answered in all his points to Dr. Clyne's description.

The external form of this breed is well known, and have been well fitted for the dairy, and have a disposition to fatten, and for labor.

One cow in five and a half months, gave 202½ lbs. of butter, 36 of cheese, and about 9 quarts of milk, daily, on an average for 50 days—and during the 50 days, 50 lbs. of butter was made. She was exhibited as a fat cow at Brighton in October, and her form was considered as very superior—her weight at 5 years old, without being stall-fed, was 905 lbs.—from the outside of one hip bone to the outside of the other was 24 inches.

A yoke of oxen at the State Cattle Show, pitting about 7 feet 2 inches drew 72 cwt.—the cart and the stones in it, were weighed.

For draft the Short horned, in England, are not considered as equal to the Herfordshire oxen—but far superior in all other respects.

It is evident from what has been stated, that the more perfect the form, as described by Dr. Clyne, the more profitable is the animal, whether for dairy or other purposes.

But to the farmer in this section of the country, it is surely the most for their interest to select stock to breed from according to the description given by Dr. Clyne, and particularly as farmers are obliged to raise stock for the purpose of the dairy, labor, and the butcher.

The writer is aware that this article is lengthy but he did not know how to curtail it.

C. V.

TO FATTEN HOGS.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended.

in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty; one he filled with raw potatoes, and the other with peas and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way it is probable, that the animals would not only thrive without water, but need no antimony, brimstone, nor any other medical substances; for new potatoes being cooling and loosening, might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or what would be better, Indian meal might be substituted. This mode of management with swine, was first recommended in the *N. E. Farmer*, Aug. 6, 1824; and has been adopted by a correspondent of the *North-ern Farmer*, who directs as follows:

Shut your hogs up the first part of September; feed them with dry peas, or corn; give them raw potatoes, but no drink. The grain creates an inward fever; the animals being uneasy from thirst will chew the potatoes fine, but chew slow and get the substance of them, as well as if boiled. This has been my practice for years past. I give them as much grain as they will eat; and after that, each grown hog will eat from six to eight quarts of potatoes per day."

Cunningham in his *Two years in New South Wales*, relates—"I had often heard it said among sailors, that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of munching up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine, than as food, till I was assured by a friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig being lost for several days in a vessel he commanded, and it was found at last to have tumbled into a coal hole, and there lived all that period without a single morsel of any thing to feed on but coals; on being dragged out, it was found as plump and fair as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food.—Another friend told me of a similar case, which came under his observation, and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at the least to show the wonderful facility which the stomach of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, our surprise ceases.

Young pigs require warm food to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them sleek and healthy; but warm beverage is considered requisite to a quick growth.—*Marshall's Island Counties*.

The same writer observes that, "every sty should have a rubbing post. Having occasion to shut two hogs out of a sty without one, into another with a post accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty with broken ragged coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleek haired. The enjoyment of the post was discernible even in their looks, in their liveliness and apparent contentment. The method I have always adopted, and shall pursue, till a better is pointed out, is, to fill about three parts of a large kettle with po-

tatoes; I scatter over them about a peck and a half of barley meal, (or Indian meal,) then fill the kettle with potatoes, adding just as much water as will cover them. Then the meal does not sink to the bottom of the kettle, were it will encrust and burn, nor will it be liable to be wasted by boiling over. The nourishment of the meal is in a great degree extracted by the water. After the potatoes are well boiled, let the whole be mixed and bruised in tubs, with a clean spade, so as to form a pulp. By this method all the nutritious powers of the meal are incorporated, and therefore much easier digested, and the hogs require no water.

In cold weather it should be given blood warm. The swine while fattening should be kept as clean as possible, with dry litter. Twice or thrice a week add about three table spoonfuls of salt to each half bushel of their food, which assists digestion and promotes appetite. When too much salt is given it acts as a purgative, which prevents the deriving of due nourishment from food.—*N. E. Farmer*.

From the Silk-Grower & Agriculturist.

CULTURE OF WHEAT IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Friend Cooke :—At the close of the ingathering of our Hay and English Grain crops, I with pleasure, seize a few moments to pen a few reflections on the value and culture of wheat in the New England States. The reason for choosing the wheat crop as my theme, are, first, that by a careful attention to its culture, much of our money might be kept within our borders, which now goes to the South and West for the purchase of flour; secondly, that if we take 10 or 15 seasons in succession, we shall find a balance in profit to be placed to the credit of the wheat crop over all other grain.

In giving some proof of the above facts, I will state, that some 12 or 15 years since, I obtained of the Hon. P. C. Brooks, two bushels of a spring wheat bearing the name "Gilman." The product from this was about 25 bushels, for which I received the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's premium for 'the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat from one acre.' This kind of wheat did well, generally, during the 8 or 10 years I sowed it; the kernel was large, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel; the straw however, was not of sufficient strength for rich lands—cripping down with the first thunder-gust, and of course would not fill, or kernel well afterwards. From the Gilman wheat, the largest crop obtained by me from one acre, was 37½ bushels, I believe, (for I speak only from recollection.)

Several years since, I was fortunate in receiving, (by the kindness of my brother, Capt. Stephen Williams,) some superior seed wheat, from Smyrna, grown on the abundant borders of the Black Sea. After the first year, this kind of wheat has been unparalleled in its value, so far as I have been made acquainted. Three years ago I harvested 112 bushels, grown on a little over three acres, one of which produced over 50 bushels for which I received the Society's gratuity (there not being a premium for Spring wheat that year), of \$20. On another field, of about one acre, I obtained about 25 bushels by the following mode of culture. Early in the fall after the field was well covered with a second

growth of clover and other grasses, the sward—by the agency of a man, (ploughman and driver) one yoke of oxen, and Howard's No. 2 Plough, was turned over, so as to resemble the clapboard-ing of a house. In the spring following, so soon as the ground was sufficiently dry, a light ploughing was given across the furrows, so as not to disturb the furrowslice,—the field then sowed and harrowed. It will be seen that the expense attending this mode of culture was trifling, compared with the income; the land likewise being left in excellent order for a following crop of Indian Corn, or Potatoes, by ploughing in the spring through the first furrowslice, or rotted sward. I deem it not out of place here to observe that this field, six years previous had been stocked down to grass with a previous dressing of 18 cords manure to the acre. The grass crops had probably averaged 2 tons to the acre, of the best of hay, (of clover, herds grass, and red top.) I mention this to show that the farmers of this country are too apt to fill more land than they can manure profitably.

The Smyrna or Black Sea Wheat, appears to possess properties superior to all other kinds which have come within my observation; these qualities are strength of straw, thereby bearing better the peltings of our New England storms: the kernel large and plump, with large yield on rich land, weighing 62 lbs. per bushel,—and more in bushels on poor land, than spring rye.

Last season my crop of wheat was about 80 bushels; about one-half was disposed of for sowing at \$2.50 per bushel. Thirty-five of these bushels were grown on less than an acre, which also received a gratuity of \$20, (by the decision of the Committee on Crops for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.) What the product will be from the sowings of this year, I am unable to state,—not any of it having been threshed. I will state that my own fields (being in very rich tilth) is not so well kernelled as last year. The reason for this may be found in its too rapid growth for about 12 successive days, previous to the formation of the berry or kernel, followed by successive and deluging showers which as often beat the crop nearly down. On harvesting the wheat, the kernel is more plump than was expected during the 4 weeks previous to the cutting; the crop will not much exceed 30 bushels to the acre; with such a season as last, it would probably have been over 50.

In giving the above facts, Mr. Editor, my aim has been, to establish in the minds of the agricultural community in this section of our country, what is so strongly impressed on my own, viz: that in most of the New England States, the husbandman can take a greater profit from his acres, in a wheat crop, than in a like number of acres in any other.* There will doubtless be

*Having cultivated wheat for the last 16 years as my principal grain crop—my confidence will not be considered too sanguine, when I state, that during that period, I have had the honor, good fortune, or whatsoever term it may pass by, but, most assuredly, the profit, of receiving as many as six of the premiums and gratuities bestowed by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; with an additional profit of \$70 from the acre,

solitary exceptions, especially where the sower casts his seed upon the ground with much faith and little works, as it will be recollected, that wheat demands a fine tith, with a previous nullification of the authority of certain interlopers, commonly called weeds.

My method in preparing seed wheat for sowing, is to mix a sufficiency of thick white wash, made from good lime, to coat over every kernel, say one quart to a bushel of seed; ley, from wood ashes, will answer as well, except the sowing cannot be performed so evenly. I have never been troubled with the smut on a crop thus prepared.

If the farmer can procure 20 bushels of good wood ashes for every acre of wheat, to be sown on the wheat plants occupying 2 inches of ground, he will be amply remunerated.

Thirty or forty bushels of the Smyrna, or Black Sea seed wheat, (perfectly clean) may be had at \$3.50, at the granary of

Yours, respectfully,

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburg, Aug. 24, 1856.

P. S. I see in the Silk Grower and Agriculturist, you speak encouraging of the Indian Corn crop in the "Granite State." I hope your anticipations may be realized. Our hay crops have come in much better than was expected in the early part of the season, but when we consider that most of the grass was grown in shade and showers, we must admit the fact, that it will require 2500 lbs. of the cutting of the present year, to be equal to 2000 lbs. of that of the last year; consequently every farmer should husband the provisions for his stock with the most scrupulous care, the more so, if we are to be nearly deprived of that great auxiliary, Indian Corn—a fear which the present aspect of the fields in the "Bay State," but too surely indicates; being generally scarcely silked out,—which, from that state to the perfecting the grain, I believe, requires about seven weeks, not to say hot, weeks; can we get this? Time alone can tell. P. W.

Will some one of your subscribers for the Silk Grower be so kind as to answer the question:—Will a congregation of Silk Worms survive the effects of six wet days, while being fed with the Mulberry leaves plucked each day? or, in other words, if the food for the Silk Worm is given wet, will they not die?

in two of the above years, in the sale of grain for sowing and other purposes. Others can do even more than this, if they will but "try."

From the Farmers' Magazine.

On the Difference in the Effect of Dung upon different soils—and upon the same land before and after it has been limed.

[The following communication is from the aged and venerable farmer who has been sometimes honored, and not undeservedly, by the name of the "Father of Scottish Husbandry"—and it deserves attention, not only for the truth and value of the opinions it conveys, but for the novelty and rareness of their appearance. So far as we know, this is the only instance, before the first publication of the *Essay on Cultivations Manures*, (and this was not known until after that

publication,) of its being maintained by any book, or writer, that natural poor soils cannot be profitably and durably enriched by dung alone, until after they have been limed. The deductions from Mr. Dawson's statements accord entirely with the opinions maintained in the work referred to, as to the effects of manure on poor soils.]—*Farmers' Register*.

That dung produces much greater effect upon good than upon bad land, when in tillage, is generally known, though not so fully attended to as it ought to be; but the difference in its effects upon different kinds of land, when in grass, though much more considerable, has been very little observed; notwithstanding it is obvious that the dung of animals has a great effect upon all pastures which consist of what are called the finer grasses; that it has scarcely any upon land that is covered with bent-grass, or fog; and that it is of more or less value upon pasture as herbages of the former or latter description predominate.

As accidental circumstances directed my attention more particularly to these consequences it may be of use to publish an account of them in your Magazine, so far as they have been ascertained by my own experience; since it may induce some of your readers to communicate other facts and observations illustrative of this important subject.

In the year 1754, having occasion to carry a quantity of very fine black loam from a head-ridge of old infield land, to give the surface water a free passage, it was laid upon outfield benty grass land adjoining, of which it covered about a quarter of an acre fully one inch thick. No grass seeds were sown upon this new covering; yet white clover, and other fine grasses sprung up and gradually increased upon it; and the bent, upon which the loam was laid, diminished so speedily, that very little of it remained in the third year thereafter.

A few years after this, having a considerable extent of outfield land in fallow, which I wished to lime previous to its being laid down to pasture, and finding that I could not obtain a sufficient quantity of lime for the whole in proper time, I was induced, from observing the effects of the fine loam upon the surface of similar soil, even when covered with bent, to try a small quantity of lime on the surface of a part of this fallow, instead of a larger quantity ploughed down in the usual manner. Accordingly, in the autumn, about twenty acres of it was well harrowed, and then about fourteen Winchester bushels only of unslacked lime was, after being slacked, carefully spread upon each English acre, and immediately well harrowed in. As many pieces of the lime, which had not been fully slacked at first, were gradually reduced to powder by the dews and moisture of the earth—to mix that with the soil, the land was again well harrowed, in three or four days thereafter. This land was sown in the spring with oats, with white and red clover and rye grass seeds, and well harrowed without being ploughed again. The crop of oats was good; the plants of grass sufficiently numerous and healthy; and they formed a very fine pasture which continued good until ploughed, and years after, for corn.

About twelve years afterwards, I took a lease

of the hilly farm of Grubbet; many parts of which, though of an earthy mould tolerably deep, were too steep and elevated to be kept in tillage. As these had been much exhausted by cropping, and were full of couch-grass, to destroy that, and procure a cover of fine grass, I fallowed them, and laid on the same quantity of lime per acre,—then harrowed, and sowed oats and grass seed in the spring; exactly as in the last mentioned experiment. The oats were a full crop, and the plants of grass abundant. Several of these fields have been now above thirty years in pasture, and are still producing white clover and other fine grasses; no bent or fog has yet appeared upon them. It deserves particular notice that more than *treble* the quantity of lime was laid upon the fields adjoining of a similar soil, but which, being fitter for occasional tillage, upon them the lime was ploughed in. These fields were also sown with oats and grass seeds. The latter thrived well, and gave a fine pasture the first year; but afterwards, the bent spread so fast, that, in three years, there was more of it than of the finer grasses.

In all these instances where the lime was only harrowed in, and not ploughed down, the land not only continued to produce the finer grasses, but the dung of the animals feeding upon them had the same effect in increasing the quantity and verdure of the grass, as it has upon rich, loamy, infield soils; of this, the parts of Grubbet hills, above alluded to, afford a full proof at this day. Whereas, wherever the lime was ploughed down, the parts of the soil at the surface, which were not sufficiently mixed with lime, though sown with clovers, became gradually covered with bent; and dung of animals had little or no effect upon such benty parts. That animal dung has little or no beneficial effect upon such pastures, is obvious from this circumstance, that, in all hilly countries there are great tracts of benty grass land, which have continued for centuries, though constantly pastured with sheep or cattle, without any visible improvement; the animal dung neither increasing the quantity, nor improving the quality of the pasture. But it is still more remarkable, that dung has no permanent effect upon such soils, even when ploughed down, as appears from the following facts.

In the year 1756, about five acres of earthy outfield benty land were folded with sod-dikes, and very well dunged, with the intention of ploughing it for oats; but upon determining afterwards to enclose about sixty acres to be contained in pasture, of which those five acres made a part, the intention of ploughing these folds was given up, and the dikes were thrown down in the spring, well harrowed and sown with rye grass. The effect of the dung upon that land was very considerable the first year, a great deal less so the second, very little the third, and was not visible afterward. Seven years thereafter, it was ploughed with oats along with the rest of the field, when the effects of the dung were expected to be considerable; but the crop was no better upon the folded part, than upon the others, nor was it any better upon the sides of the sod-dikes, where the dung had been at first fully covered in by the earth of the sods.

Some years afterwards, about ten acres of benty outfield was fallowed, and intended to be

limed; but, for particular reasons, no part of it was limed. One half of it, however, was dunged from the farm-yard. The whole field was sown with oats and rye grass seeds. The crop of oats was much better upon the part that was dunged, as was also the rye grass, the first year; but the bent spread so fast upon both parts, that no rye grass was left the fourth year, nor was there any greater verdure upon the part that was dunged than upon the other part. When the whole field was ploughed some years after, there was no visible difference in the crops between the two parts: the crop upon both was very bad.

But from the following facts it appears, that upon that sort of soil, when properly mixed with lime, the effects of dung are not only greater, but much more permanent, whether under tillage or pasture. After laying at least fifty bushels of unslacked lime upon each English acre of the dry benty land of the farm of Frogden, I cropped it what was then called the Norfolk rotation, viz: 1st year, Turnip; 2d, Barley or Oats; 3d, Grass; and 4th, Oats or Wheat. It was expected that this mode of cropping would not exhaust the land; but I found, even in the second round, that the crops were so very much worse on the thin soils, that it was necessary to allow the land to continue some years in pasture to recover its fertility; and for that purpose it was sown with equal quantities of red, white, and yellow clovers, with a small portion of rye grass seeds. As the land had been twice fallowed, and carried three crops of turnips, horse-hoed after liming, and had never been ploughed deep, the surface soil was well mixed with lime; and accordingly the clover was not afterwards injured by the native bent. But as the land had been exhausted by cropping, sheep were folded upon it in nets the first summer. Their dung greatly increased the quantity and richness of the pasture; and though the effect was less the next year, it continued to be considerable, and the pasture seemed still improving after the third year. After being six years in grass, the land was ploughed up, and produced full crops. As the soil of the fields treated in this manner was in every respect similar to that of the five acres which were folded in 1756, and to the soil of the field of ten acres, half of which was dunged from the farm-yard, as already mentioned, the very great superiority in the permanency of the effects of dung in the latter instance, over that in the two former, can only be imputed to the lime.

From the preceding statement, the following conclusions deserve the attention of agriculturists.

1st. That animal dung dropped upon coarse, benty pastures, produces little or no improvement upon them; and that, even when sheep or cattle are confined to a small space, as in the case of folding, their dung ceases to produce any beneficial effect, after a few years, whether the land is continued in pasture, or brought under the plough.

2d. That even when land of this description is well fallowed and dunged, but not limed, though the dung augments the produce of the subsequent crop of grain, and of grass also for two or three years, that thereafter, its effects are no longer discernable either upon one or the other.

3d. That when this land is limed, if the lime is kept upon the surface of the soil, or well mixed with it, and then laid down to pasture, the finer grasses continue in possession of the soil, even in elevated and exposed situations, for a great many years, to the exclusion of bent and fog. In the case of Grubbet hills, it was observed, that more than thirty years have now elapsed. Besides this, the dung of the animals pastured upon such land, adds every year to the luxuriance, and improves the quality of the pasture, augments the productive powers of the soil when afterwards ploughed for grain:—thus producing upon a benty outfield soil, effects similar to what are experienced when rich infield lands have, been long in pasture, and which are thereby more and more enriched.

4th. That when a large quantity of lime is laid on such land, and ploughed down deep, the same effects will not be produced, whether in respect to the permanent fineness of the pasture, its gradual amelioration by the dung of the animals deposited on it, or its fertility when afterwards in tillage. On the contrary, unless the surface is fully mixed with lime, the coarse grasses will, in a few years, regain possession of the soil, and the dung thereafter deposited by cattle will not enrich the land for subsequent tillage.

Lastly, It also appears from what has been stated, that the four-shift husbandry is only proper for very rich land, or in situations where there is a full command of dung: That by far the greatest part of the land of this country, requires to be continued in grass two, three, four, or more years, according to its natural poverty: That the objection made to this, viz: that the coarse grasses in a few years usurp possession of the soil, must be owing to the surface soil not being sufficiently mixed with lime, the lime having been covered too deep by the plough.

There are other manures besides lime, which to a certain degree produce similar effects, upon which some observations may be offered at a future opportunity. I am, sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

Edinburgh, March 2.

From the Western Farmer.

ON TRANSPLANTING.

There is no operation more important to the agriculturist than that of planting out fruit trees; because, if properly performed, the benefits of the operation are for himself and for his posterity. Hence the damage of introducing improper practices founded upon unsound principles, in planting.

Having observed in your November number of the Western Farmer, some "Notes on Transplanting," copied from the New York Farmer, recommending the planting out of trees without lopping off any part of the top or branches—and apprehending that the reasoning in favor of that practice is incorrect, and might mislead, to their injury, the confiding and inexperienced, I beg leave to offer a few observations on the subject.

The author of those "Notes," it appears to me, reasons badly, when he draws an argument in favor of his new theory, from the fact of the greater success in planting a young tree "with its limbs and roots entire," than "the larger one with

the system of decapitation practised upon it." He infers that the difference arises from the amputation of the branches—whereas it proceeds from the greater loss of the roots, in digging up the larger, than the young tree. In removing a young plant, it is quite practicable to retain a much larger proportion of the extremities of the small fibrous roots, adapted to the intussusception of the plant, than of a large tree. There can be no doubt that the roots are more essentially the life sustaining members of plants than the branches—therefore, when a tree (small or great) is removed, the chance of its living depends more upon retaining a due proportion of its most essential members.

The soundness of theories may sometimes be tested by pushing the principles on which they rest to their extremes. Let us see whether the theory here controverted can stand this test—Plant a young tree with its branches and roots entire. It will live—cut off a branch, it will live—cut off several, it will still live—nay, cut off the whole, leaving only the stem, and it will not only survive, as a thousand instances have proved, but being sustained by the roots, it will put out new branches and will flourish.

Plant another tree with its branches and roots entire—try the same process of amputation on the roots, and ere you reach the last root, the branches will wither, and the tree will decline and die.

An argument in favor of the new theory is attempted to be founded on a supposed analogy between vegetable and animal life. "But (says its author), would any person in his senses think of cutting off a child's arm because it had the misfortune to lose its foot?" Certainly the author of the notes, in this question, loses sight entirely of the supposed analogy. The food of an animal is not constituted an organ to receive through its pores nourishment for the sustenance of the body, as the roots are of a tree. The stomach of an animal is this organ. Now let us suppose the stomach to be wounded or impaired, so as not to be able to perform adequately the functions of receiving, preparing, and furnishing the body a due portion of food. What is the consequence? Why, by an invariable law of nature, the bulk of substance to be supported, must be reduced, the body and limbs fall away and dwindle, sometimes almost to a skeleton. But when the stomach recovers its tone, and performs properly its functions, then the body and limbs begin to recover, and finally assume their wonted size and fullness. So when the roots of a tree have been reduced or impaired, to a degree which leaves them incapable of supplying adequate nourishment for the whole tree, body and limbs, the same law of nature ordains, that a portion of the substance to be supported, must be reduced—the limbs wither, dry, and decay: and who ever yet saw a dry dead twig, restored so as to vegetate?

As then, in the cases supposed, art is incapable of reducing the bulk of the animal, but nature is incompetent both to reduce and restore—as art is capable of reducing the bulk of the tree, leaving only as much as can be supported by the appendant root,—and as reduction, of the bulk to be supported, is indicated in both cases when the sustaining organs are impaired, it would seem

that the analogy is clearly in favor of trimming off a portion of the limbs, so as to leave the top of the tree proportioned to the remaining root.

But further—is not this new theory entirely at war with the system of pruning? done for the double purpose of preserving the tree, and improving the fruit, a system which has stood the test of ages, and has the sanction of experience,—the best guide to young agriculturists.

But facts are the best arguments in these matters; about 30 years ago, I transplanted a pear tree into my garden. It was seven inches through, dug up in December in freezing weather. To save it I trimmed off most of the top, so much as to admit of its being carried into a cellar to preserve it for the night from the frost. Next day it was carried a mile and planted. It is yet a good bearing tree. About ten years past I transplanted a bearing Junetling apple tree more than half grown, cutting off most of the top. This year it bore the best and largest apples of any Junetling tree in my orchard.

Some four or five years past a neighbour of mine transplanted from the forest to his yard a very uncommon and beautiful tree, bearing berries—desirous of saving the top, he trimmed off none, and the tree died.

Such facts could be advanced without number.

S.

From the Maine Farmer.

Sheep Pastures good to raise Wheat. False notions of labor, &c.

In conversation with a friend of mine at the late cattle show and fair, who is from the county of Somerset, he informed me that he raised his wheat principally by ploughing up his sheep pasture. After he had pastured his best tillage about three years with sheep, he broke it up and sowed it to wheat. He had become so successful in the mode of raising this grain in this way that he averred he would not let a man pasture his sheep if he would do it for nothing. Last season he sowed 25 bushels on about twelve and a half acres of land. He has not threshed it yet, but he believed that from appearances, he was warranted in saying that the yield was twenty-five bushels to the acre. From this I am led to make the following calculation. Wheat will probably be worth two dollars and fifty cents the bushel to grind into flour, taking the present price of flour as data to go upon. If this is right, the amount per acre will be \$62.50. If the straw will pay for threshing, \$8.50 will cover all the expenses of growing it; we will, however, call it nine dollars—this will leave him, to say nothing about rent, taxes or fences, \$55.50 per acre, which, he says, is profit enough to satisfy any honest man. This has been done the present year, provided I am right in my calculation, and I have more fears that wheat will be higher than lower. The profits on these twelve acres and a half will amount to six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents. He said that he had already ploughed about thirty acres to sow in the ensuing spring. In his neighborhood, he remarked, the rage was all for lumbering, but he was determined not to lumber, and he hoped not to go to New York to mill. What is not a little strange in this thing is, that this profitable crop was grown on land that would not bring more than ten dollars per acre.

Now, sir, I am fully persuaded that the mighty machine called public opinion ought to be set right as it regards Agriculture and the mechanic arts, not only in that neighborhood, but throughout our whole state, or we shall never be rich or happy. We must give up the wild notion of getting rich in a day. We must throw ourselves on the stable foundations of industry and economy for a living. Were one to watch the habits of most of those in the vicinity where I live, he would be led to believe that riding in a carriage is considered the summit of all happiness in this life.

There are certainly many who call themselves farmers, who spend more days in a carriage than on their farms.

The farmer can get in with a hired hand and a boy a large crop in the course of the year—certainly if he ploughs part in the fall—but if the mechanics and “professional” men will not help him reap his harvest, at such a price as he can afford to give, he cannot harvest it, and it must go back again into the earth, even if he has money in his hand to pay for labor to cut it. There is another very numerous class, in this part of the country, which I despair of ever seeing in a harvest field. I refer to those who *feel too big* to do *any thing*. Who live in the fore part of their lives upon their relations, and in the latter part at the expense of the town, some of whom have boldly told me that they had rather be maintained by the town than work as you do. Let the preachers of the gospel—the mechanic—the professional man work, and the drones of society be kicked out of doors by their friends on whom they live, if they do not labour in the field instead of staying at home hypocritically causing their friends to make herb drink for them. If all hands who ought would plough and sow as much as they might, Maine would not purchase her bread stuffs from abroad. But there are too many unproductive men among us. I can sooner and easier obtain fifty professional men, and a hundred drones, than one good common laborer on a farm. Now gentlemen drones—if you starve a little who will pity you? A reformation in this respect ought to take place. Let a young man have a farm worth \$1500 and understand his business, and a capital besides of \$500, and he can make more money than at any other business I know of at the present day. Is it then a disgrace for a young man of common or uncommon abilities to be a farmer? If so, then starve until it becomes honorable, for starve you must if you embrace such opinions. If nothing else can, may the hard hand of necessity set you right.

Youth of our country, read the above—Physical strength of our country, read the above—Defenders of our country, read the above—all that have the good of the country at heart, read the above, and if you do not blush when you see so many drones, and hear such mistaken notions, as they will advance, I shall be sorry for you.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, October, 1886.

From the Maine Farmer.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Mr. Holmes:—As one of the public I feel under great obligation to your correspondent J. H. J.

not because I believe his every idea is built on facts or sound reasoning, though most of them may be, but particularly because he comes forward and lets us know what he thinks; and if he has at any time brought forth some errors, as I may have supposed, it has caused me to look at the subject again, and it may be he has convinced me that my former views were wrong—if not, on a review of the subject I may have been more certain my own were right. As he seems to be, as to his own respecting rust in wheat, &c. I requested him to look at the subject again, hoping his mind was above all prejudice in favor of his own child. Notwithstanding, I think I see something of it in his piece in the 34th No. of the present vol. wherein he informs us that he has reviewed. We both agree that great fermentation, or a very high state of richness in the soil, has a tendency to produce disease in many vegetables here growing—but he says rust does not always follow in this case—who ever thought it did? We know that dry and cold seasons counteract that tendency, and in such seasons we often have fine crops, whereas had the season been warm and showery the circulation of the sap would have been so powerful, if it took place at a certain stage of the growth of the plant, as to burst the straw and let off the juice or sap absolutely necessary for the maturity of the kernel. This is seen when dried on the outside of the straw by every farmer except my worthy friend from Peru. No doubt rust comes from a cause, like what he says of previous intemperance aiding in carrying on the work of death in the cholera. Who can doubt but all effects must have a cause—in this we can but agree. I noticed to him that rust was most common where land was in a very high state of cultivation, and noticed ashes as producing it only when largely applied. I also noticed this because he had maintained that rust might be an insect, and I thought insects would not choose such a situation to repose in. How my friend could suppose that the case he put, about a bug flying round his candle in the evening, had any similarity to insects or animalculæ choosing to roll themselves up in ashes I know not. His bug became destroyed, I venture to say, when it came in contact with the blaze of the candle; but to make it similar the bug must have continued there unhurt like his insects in the ashes. As yet I cannot consent to untie us, as he calls our different views a tie. I only add that Dr. Dwight's pleasing child, as he calls it, on the sap bursting system, may live as long as his animalculæ will in ashes.

A FARMER.

A very simple but efficacious Remedy.—A gentleman got a spark of locomotive into his eye, while travelling on the rail-road. He tried various means to remove it in vain; it caused great pain. When he came on board the steamboat, the engineer took a horse hair, formed a loop by bringing the ends together, when raising the eyelid and inserting the loop between it and the eye ball, and then letting the lid fall, he drew out the hair, and with it the little cause of great pain. This is a very simple way to remove whatever may get into the eye, and should be remembered.

OBTAINING CREAM FROM MILK.

A process of divesting milk of its component portion of cream to an extent hitherto unattainable, has been effected by Mr. George Carter, of Nottingham Lodge, and is thus detailed by that gentleman, in a paper presented to the Society of Arts:—A peculiar process of extracting cream from milk, by which a peculiar richness is produced in the cream, has long been known and practised in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that country being well known to every one by the name of "clotted" or "clouted" cream. As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the kingdom. A four sided vessel is formed of zinc, plates, 12 inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with a false bottom at one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment, a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to the false bottom, a gallon (or any given quantity) of milk is poured immediately when drawn from the cow, into it, and must remain there at least for twelve hours, an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment through the lip; it is then permitted to stand twelve hours more, when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistence that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed, by gently raising the plate of perforated zinc from the bottom by the ringed handles, by which means the whole of the cream is lifted off in a sheet, without remixing any of it with the cream below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results: four gallons of milk treated as above, produced in twenty-four hours four and a half pints of clotted cream, which after churning only fifteen minutes, gave forty ounces of butter—four gallons of milk treated in the common mode, in earthenware pans, and standing forty-eight hours, produced four pints of cream, which, after churning ninety minutes, gave thirty-six ounces of butter. The increase, therefore, in the quantity of cream, is twelve and a half per cent. The experimental farmer will instantly perceive the advantages accruing from its adoption, and probably his attention to the subject may produce greater results. I shall feel richly rewarded if, by exciting an interest on the subject I can produce any, the slightest improvement in, the quantity or mode of producing an article, which may properly be deemed one of the necessities of life.—*Repository of patent inventions.*

Silk Reel.—The grand desideratum for the farmer and for general use—a perfect silk reel—constructed upon so simple a plan, that every body will wonder why it has not always been in use, has been attained. These reels may be had at \$6 a piece, and it is believed they will ensure the home supply of silk—that they will be to the silk manufacture what the power loom was to the cotton, and ensure its triumph. The difficulty heretofore has been that the reel has been so complicated and costly, that farmers, &c. have not

been able to reel the cocoons on their farm, and by remaining on hand, or if carried away, they have been damaged, and their value thereby diminished, if not destroyed. The simplicity and economy of this machine, will enable almost every family in the country to avail themselves of its advantages. Orders for their manufacture received at 187 Broadway.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Lady clothed in American Silk.—At the Agricultural Exhibition of Merrimack county, Mass. Mrs. Kimball, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, was present, robed in rich and durable silks of her own manufacture. She raised the silk-worms, reeled, twisted, dyed, and wove the silk, and for aught that is known to the contrary, made the garments with her own hands.

The *Silk Culturist* very properly cautions people against itinerant men who are about the country selling spurious mulberry seed and bartering off Chinese trees. Yankees should be upon the look out, and not let them fleece each other so easy. The sale of trees has become an important business, and of course, with irresponsible men, there can not much be expected in the shape of rigid honesty. Persons in want of trees or seed should apply to men of known character and integrity.

Bleeding at the Nose.—Bleeding at the nose if it be ever so violent or protracted may be permanently stopped by the individual using some salted dried beef which has been grated fine with a nutmeg or other grater in the same way that he could take snuff: two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

Cure for Warts.—Rubbing warts with muriate of ammonia, will assuredly remove them, without pain or inflammation, unless they happen to be particularly hard. Touching them with urtic acid effects their positive destruction much more speedily, but there is some considerable inflammation accompanying the process. A strong solution of the nitrate of silver, the concentrated acetic acid, and the *tinctura ferræ murialis*, procurable at any druggist's, are each of them remedial agents wholly subduing those unseemly, uncomfortable excrescences on the hand. So simple and so certain are each of the articles mentioned, that it would be really a pity not to have the fact generally known. When warts become ragged and horny in their texture, they are a constant source of irritation, besides very considerably deforming the hand.—*Scientific tracts.*

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Proverbs for cattle—Chinese mulberry and two crops of worms in a season—Forty years difference in prices—Manures—Dairying—To fatten hogs—Culture of Wheat in New England—On the difference in the effect of dung—On transplanting—Sheep pastures good to raise wheat—Rust in wheat—remedy for an injury to the eye—obtaining cream from milk—silk reel—a lady dressed in her own manufacture of silk—caution against spurious mulberry seed—cure for bleeding at the nose—cure for warts—advertisements—prices current.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

No. 28 IV. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 21.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives,	
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do	\$31
13 " " " 43, do do do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do	50
15 " " " 50, do do do	56
20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do	90

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Thrashing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse power for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Thrashing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herd's Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

NEWLY IMPORTED SPANISH JACKS

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

I am about to receive direct from Spain six JACKS, selected by a competent judge acting under the direction of the American Consul at Gibraltar, whose instructions to said Agent were to "purchase only proved Jacks, the best that can be procured without regard to price." The Spanish certificates that accompany them describe them minutely, representing them all as either white or grey, from four to eight years old, and from 52 to 56 inches high. They are also certified to be "able to cover mares, and of the most approved breed for that purpose in the kingdom." If on coming to hand they prove, as is fully expected, true to their respective descriptions, they will be sold for from \$1200 to \$1500 each. They will be ready for delivery here about the middle of November.

I have also on sale two imported MALTESE JACKS, each 13½ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, and first rate breeders. Price \$1000 each. Also several smaller Jacks at lower prices.

The subscriber is also agent for the sale of "GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER," unquestionably the best implement of the kind yet invented. Price at the store \$32, and it costs about \$1 to pack and ship it. Address

L. I. MITCHELL.

Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth st. Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Oct. 13th, 1836. cc 25

TWO POINTER PUPS.

FOR SALE, 2 handsome pointer pups, the one 4 the other 2 months old, and both warranted to be pure strain. The price of the first named is \$10, that of the latter, \$5.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	6 50	7 50
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel	88	90
White,.....	"	80	83
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	18 1/2	20
Louisiana 20-31-Alabama	"	18	21
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	62
FLAXED,.....	bushel	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh'tflm.	barrel	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	9 50	9 62
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	—
wagon price,.....	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,.....	"	9 50	10 00
Do. do.	"	—	9 25
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	9 25
Rye,.....	"	6 00	6 25
Kila-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	21 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 75
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel	7 00	7 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 40	4 00
Orchard,.....	"	—	2 75
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	1 25
Herds, or red top,.....	"	—	20 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	—	6 7
Mass, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	—	7 8
water rotted,.....	"	—	8 50
HAMS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 50	8 75
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	16
HOGS—first sort,.....	pound.	—	14
second,.....	"	—	12
refuse,.....	"	—	35
LARD,.....	bushel	—	3 50
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, — 1 blk.	"	—	47
OATS,.....	"	—	1 12
FRAS, red eye,.....	bushel	—	4 00
Black eye,.....	"	—	1 50
Lady,.....	"	—	5 00
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	—	1 50
Ground,.....	barrel	—	3
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel	—	110
RICE,.....	pound.	—	3 40
RYE,.....	bushel	—	4 50
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	4 80
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	—	7 00
brown and red,.....	"	—	5 00
fine red,.....	"	—	6 00
wrappery, suitable	"	—	8 00
for segars,.....	"	—	12 00
yellow and red,.....	"	—	4 00
good yellow,.....	"	—	5 00
fine yellow,.....	"	—	7 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	—	8 00
ground leaf,.....	"	—	14 00
Virginia,.....	"	—	8 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	2 00
Kentucky,.....	"	—	1 90
WHENAT, white,.....	bushel	—	1 40
Red, best,.....	"	—	49
inferior,.....	"	—	39 1/2
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	—	36
in hhds.	"	—	1 75
wagon price,.....	"	—	2 00
WAGON FAIRINGS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	—	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	—	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	—	—
Full Merino,.....	"	—	—
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	—	—
One half do.	"	—	—
Common & one fourth Merl.	"	—	—
Full,.....	"	—	—

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is \$300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	17	18
Shoulders,..... do.	"	14	—
Middlings,..... do.	"	—	14
Assorted, country,.....	"	—	14
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,.....	"	20	28
CIDER,.....	barrel	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,.....	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
CMOF RYE,.....	"	—	2 25
Eggs,.....	dozen.	18	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel	10 00	—
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 12	—
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,.....	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	—	—
LARD,.....	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

		VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,.....	par	Farmers Bank of Virginia at
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,.....
Other Branches,.....	do	Branch at Fredericksburg do
MARYLAND.		Petersburg,.....
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par	Norfolk,.....
Hagerstown,.....	1a	Winchester,.....
Frederick,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....
Westminster,.....	do	Danville,.....
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Bank of the Valley,.....
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do	Branch at Romney,.....
Salisbury,.....	5 per ct. dis.	Do. Charlestown, do
Cumberland,.....	1	Do. Leesburg,.....
Millington,.....	do	Wheeling Banks,.....
DISTRICT.		Ohio Banks, generally 3a3 1/2
Washington,.....	do	New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2
Georgetown,.....	do	New York City,.....
Alexandria,.....	do	New York State,.....
PENNSYLVANIA.		Massachusetts,.....
Philadelphia,.....	1a	Connecticut,.....
Chambersburg,.....	2a	New Hampshire,.....
Pittsburg,.....	do	Maine,.....
Gettysburg,.....	2a2 1/2	Rhode Island,.....
York,.....	1a	North Carolina,.....
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2	do	South Carolina,.....
Delaware (under 45).....	3a4	Georgia,.....
Do. (over 5).....	1a2	New Orleans,.....
Michigan Banks,.....	5a	
Canadian do.	5a	

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at \$30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at \$35 per 100. Cuttings at \$50 per 1000.—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, \$15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st to 10th November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON B. SMITH,

At the Turf Register office, corner of North and Fayette st. Baltimore

sep 27

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper. Letters on the subject must be post-paid.

A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Hind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at \$10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep..

4t.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.

Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.

Sep. 27.

3t.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE,

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees, Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1/2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1/2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

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ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES AND CUTTINGS.

THE best varieties of CHINESE MULBERRY, (Morus Multicaulis) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. WHITMARSH's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, Sept. 7.—20

3t.

POINTERS AND MASTIFFS.

TEN Pointer pups about 4 months old, of good stock —warranted genuine.

ALSO—4 Mastiff pups, considered above all others the most faithful watch dogs.

The above pups can be procured by any persons wanting either of them, by application to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter, must be post paid.

3t.

sep 20

DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

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